

CONFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL

State of Washington :ss  
County of Pierce

I, James Stanford Cope, being of lawful age and being first duly sworn, on oath depose and say:

That I am a Private, 5th Class Specialist, in the United States Army, my serial number is 18036677, my permanent home address is 214 North Park, San Angelo, Texas. I was a prisoner of war of the Japanese Army from 9 April, 1942 to 5 September, 1945. That I was confined at various places during such period and particularly at Prison Camp No. 3 at Funatsu, Honshu, Japan from 4 September, 1944 to 5 September, 1945.

That on or about the 1st of August, 1945, a Pvt. Mann whom I cannot identify further except to say that he had been a Correigidor man, attempted to escape from Prison Camp No 3 at Funatsu. He was re-captured the following day. The Japanese brought him back in, stripped off all his clothing and commenced beating him with ropes, clubs, fist and anything else that was convenient. They kept beating him for a period of about ten days. During this ten day period, he was given one third of a normal ration; so he received 2 ounces of watery soup and 2 tablespoons of rice twice a day with a small slice of bread at noon. They would throw in a handful of salt with each meal and then refuse to give him water. They kept his hands tied behind his back and pulled them up high like a hammerlock; then they would run the cord around his throat and pull his neck back. He was forced to eat from that position too. I saw him beaten by approximately 20 men; they would take turns knocking him down; he was covered with blood and bruises, and one of his ears was nearly torn off. About the tenth day of this, or on or about 11 August, 1945, he died as a result of these beatings.

I am unable to name, describe or identify the Japanese who were responsible for this; however Major Wayne C. Liles, 825 Nowahy, Clinton, Oklahoma, was the commanding officer at the camp and he undoubtedly can. He is about the only person I can think of who can give further information about this.

In the Presence of: James S. Cope Pvt. 18036677  
James Stanford Cope, Pvt. 18036677

Clara A. Dutton  
Agt. SIC, NSC

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12 Oct. 1945 at Fort Lewis, Wash.

Arthur S. Bouley

ARTHUR G. BOULEY  
CWO, U S A  
Asst Adjutant General  
ASFTC Fort Lewis, Wash.

CONFIDENTIAL

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Classification changed from "CONFIDENTIAL" to "RESTRICTED" by order of the Secretary of War--  
By *Admiral ...*  
**RESTRICTED**

Q. State your name, rank, serial number, permanent home address, and any other pertinent information concerning yourself.

A. My name is Albert Marion CONERLY. I am a private first class, U.S.M.C., serial number 280404. My permanent home address is 2127 Bailey Avenue, Jackson, Mississippi. I have had ten years of schooling and five years and ten months service in the U. S. Marine Corps.

Q. While you were imprisoned in the Funatsu Prison Camp in Japan did you witness any atrocities or war crimes which you feel should be reported.

A. Yes, I did. I was in this prison from September 1944 to September 1945. During that time I saw PFC MANN, U. S. Army, beaten to death with rifles, clubs, and bayonets. It was wintertime and very cold, and as part of his torture icewater was poured over him. Five or six of the guards took turns beating this man for from seven to eight days. PFC MANN went crazy three days before he died.

Of these five or six men who engaged in this beating, I remember the following names: HORIE, TANAKA, and Lieutenant FUSHIMA, who was in charge and who witnessed this atrocity.

I can recall nothing further concerning this incident which would be of value to the War Crimes Office, and I do not have any other information, favorable or unfavorable, which I consider of sufficient importance to report.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA:  
: SS  
County of Alameda :

I, Albert Marion CONERLY, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation, consisting of two pages, including this and the title page, and that all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Albert Marion Conerly

Subscribed and sworn to before me this Third day of October, 1945, at Oakland, California.

H.B. Kehoe

STATE OF CALIFORNIA:  
: SS  
County of Alameda :

I, Harold B. KEHOE, Lieutenant, U.S.N.R., certify that Albert Marion CONERLY, private first class, U.S.M.C., serial No. 280404, personally appeared before me on the Third day of October, 1945, and testified concerning war crimes; and that the foregoing is an accurate transcription of the answers given by him to the several questions set forth.

Place: Oakland, California.

Date: 3 October 1945.

H.B. Kehoe

Page 2 of 2 pages.

**RESTRICTED**

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IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES  
AND IN THE MATTER OF THE ILL-TREATMENT  
OF PRISONERS OF WAR AT FUNATSU PRISONER  
OF WAR CAMP BETWEEN AUGUST, 1944, and AUGUST, 1945.

A F F I D A V I T

I, Robert CLARKE, Pte. No. 2979160, attached to the Garrison Military Police, Maryhill Barracks, Maryhill Road, Glasgow, with permanent home address at 39 Bridge Street, Glasgow, make oath and say as follows:-

While serving with the 2nd Battalion of the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders at Singapore, I was captured on 15th February, 1942, by the Japanese and became a prisoner of war in Changi Prisoner of War Camp. On 11th August, 1944, I was transferred to the Japanese Prisoner of War Camp at Funatsu, Japan, where I remained until the cessation of hostilities.

(a) I knew Pte. James S. MANN, an American soldier who was also a prisoner of war at Funatsu. About the end of July, 1945, I learned that he had been placed in the guardroom by the Japanese guards. It appeared that MANN had walked out of the camp and the Japanese guards probably thought that he was trying to escape. For some time prior to this incident, MANN had been in very poor health. Like many other prisoners of war he was extremely thin and had been receiving treatment from our own Medical Officer, so far as I can remember, for dysentery, malaria and malnutrition. I do not think he knew what he was doing when he walked out of camp.

The first I knew of this incident was about 6 p.m. one day in July, 1945, when I returned from working outside the camp and saw Pte. MANN standing outside the Japanese guardroom. Around him were two or three Japanese guards. One of those guards was a civilian engineer who had a piece of wood in his hand and which he was using to strike MANN on the head and body. At that time MANN was bleeding from a wound in his face, probably caused by one of the blows struck by this civilian engineer guard. MANN was repeatedly falling to the ground and each time he did so, the civilian engineer guard and the others pulled him to his feet and then went on striking him repeatedly with their fists and kicking him on the legs. I was able to observe this ill-treatment of MANN for approximately 5 minutes as I was one of the work party which had come into the camp and had been halted immediately outside the guardroom gate.

During this period, the civilian engineer guard was the chief culprit in assaulting Pte. MANN. As the work party, of which I was a member, was marched away, the ill-treatment of MANN was being continued.

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From what I learned from others, the ill-treatment of MANN had started some time before I appeared on the scene and continued for some time after I had left. I was aware that MANN was kept in close confinement in the guardroom from then onwards.

About a week later, about 11 p.m., I was on fire picket duty and stationed about 20/25 yards from the guardroom when I heard Pte. MANN screaming and shouting as if he were in terrible pain. I could hear him shouting, "Why don't you shoot me?" MANN continued to scream, moan and shout the same phrase for the four hours I was on fire picket duty. During that time and while MANN was screaming, I heard the civilian engineer guard, whose photograph I identify, and the senior private soldier Japanese guard, nicknamed "The Bull" swearing at him in Japanese.

I heard their voices repeatedly during the time that MANN was shouting and I was convinced that they were ill-treating him but I could not see anything. I do not know when the ill-treatment ceased but it was still taking place when I went off fire picket duty about 2.30 or 3 a.m. Even after I had reached my own quarters, some distance away, I could still hear faint screams coming from the guardhouse and presumed that MANN was still being ill-treated.

A few days later I learned that Pte. MANN had died and I was satisfied that his death had been caused or accelerated by the ill-treatment meted out to him by the civilian engineer guard, the guard nicknamed "The Bull" as well as other Japanese guards.

(b) I knew Sergeant YAMANAKA, the Japanese in charge of the medical affairs of the camp. At that time he would be about 30 years of age, 5'8" in height and heavily built. I can recall that in 1945, Sergeant McPhee of the 2nd Argylls, also a prisoner of war in the camp, was sick and had been off work for quite a time. He was emaciated, in very poor health and I think he was suffering from beri-beri. At that time he was in an extremely weak condition and definitely unfit for work.

It appears that Sergeant YAMANAKA found McPhee smoking, which was considered to be a crime in the camp, and because of this, YAMANAKA sent Sergeant McPhee to do heavy plate-lifting work in the foundry situated outside the camp. McPHEE was absolutely unfit to handle the lead plates which was the type of work allocated to him. He was compelled to work in the foundry along with the other prisoners of war, from 7 a.m. until 4 p.m. daily. Although his condition did not improve, YAMANAKA insisted that he continue at this work and so far as I can remember, he was still doing foundry work at the cessation of hostilities.

I am aware that YAMANAKA repeatedly made sick men work in the foundry.

There/

There would be approximately 300 prisoners of war in the camp, almost everyone of whom was in poor health, suffering from malnutrition, dysentery and beri-beri, for which medical supplies were required. At no time did I see any medical supplies given out to the prisoners of war. Many of them were also suffering from ulcers but the only medical treatment they received was from their own British and American medical officers who did a very good job without equipment and medical supplies.

(c) I knew Pte. Leroy PRIEST, an American prisoner of war in the camp. I can recall that in November or December, 1944, he wandered out of the camp, was recaptured and taken to the guardroom. I did not actually see him beaten up or ill-treated by the Japanese but I later learned that he had been confined in the guardroom without adequate protection from the cold and that as a result of his exposure, his toes had to be amputated.

(d) I knew Pte. FREEMAN and Pte. HORPLING, American prisoners of war who, during the winter of 1944/45 were caught stealing Red Cross supplies and were confined in the guardroom without proper protection from the cold. I later learned that both men had lost some toes as a result of frost-bite.

(e) In June or July, 1945, some cigarettes were stolen from a Japanese store which was usually under the charge of a guard known to me as TAKIBIAS. As a result, the Japanese guards ordered all the prisoners to parade and stand at attention for about one and a half hours, while their clothing and persons were searched by the guards.

I learned that the Japanese guards had beaten up some of the American prisoners of war regarding this incident, but I did not see the ill-treatment taking place. I also learned that Pte. ROLAND, an American prisoner of war, confessed to the theft of the cigarettes. He was paraded in front of the American N.C.Os. and stripped to the waist. Each of those N.C.Os., about twenty or more, was issued with a belt and compelled to strike Pte. ROLAND with it, one after the other. One of the guards supervising this ill-treatment of ROLAND was "The Bull". Apparently he was dissatisfied with the way in which one of the American N.C.Os. was striking ROLAND. He stepped forward, struck the American N.C.O. a blow on the face with his hand, took the strap from him and proceeded to strike Pte. ROLAND two severe blows on the body with this belt, by way of demonstrating to the Americans how the belt was to be used.

After that episode, ROLAND was taken to the guardroom where he was confined for several days.

(f) I remained at Funatsu Camp until the cessation of hostilities and during the time I was there, I repeatedly saw Japanese guards assaulting American, British and Dutch prisoners of war, by slapping their faces, kicking them on the legs with their booted feet or striking them with the butts of their rifles. Such ill-treatment occurred on many occasions for no reason whatsoever and on several occasions for what was deemed to be offences, such as failing to salute or bow to the Japanese guards.

Early in January, 1945, five other British prisoners of war and I were paraded in front of the guardroom by the Japanese guard known as "The Bull" for stealing small pieces of coke from the works outside the camp. We had taken the coke to make a fire in our bungalow as it was extremely cold at that time and there were about five or six feet of snow. We were only allotted a small quantity of coal for this fire which could only be used from 6 to 8 in the evening. "The Bull" searched us and found pieces of coke on each of us. He thereupon slapped us on the face and marched us to another part of the camp where he made us stand to attention for one and a half hours.

On several other occasions "The Bull" struck me on the face with his hands but I cannot recall whether or not he had any reason for doing so.

About the end of 1944 or the beginning of 1945, there was a very heavy fall of snow. In some places it reached a depth of 10 feet. On one occasion while the snow was still on the ground, the storeman, known to me as TAKIBIAS, ordered two Americans and myself to take a barrow to the ration store near the works, situated about 200 yards from the camp. When we got to this store, we filled the barrow with the rations for the camp.

On the way back we found that the barrow was too heavy for us to pull through the snow and whenever we stopped for a rest because of the load, TAKIBIAS immediately beat the three of us on the legs and body with a cane. Each of us was marked by the blows and apart from that we were all exhausted and in a very weak condition. As a matter of fact we were on the sick list and supposed to be doing sick duties in the camp. TAKIBIAS continued to beat us until we eventually managed to pull the barrow into the camp. By this time we were all in a state of exhaustion and collapse.

On Saturday, 25th January, 1947, I called at the Central Police Office, Turnbull Street, Glasgow, where I was shown a number of photographs. I identified exhibit No. 1 as the photograph of the Civilian Engineer guard referred to in Section (a) of this affidavit.

I also identified exhibit No.2 as the senior private soldier among the Japanese guards known to me by the name of "The Bull" as referred to in sections (a), (e) and (f) of the foregoing affidavit.

I also identified exhibit No. 3, consisting of front and profile photographs, as those of Japanese storeman and guard known to me as TAKIBIAS and referred to in sections (e) and (f) of the foregoing affidavit.

When these photographs were shown to me, the names and personal details of all the persons portrayed were permanently obscured.

I have read over the foregoing which is a true statement made and signed by me at the Central Police Office, Turnbull Street, Glasgow, on 25th January, 1947, in the presence of James Finlay Langmuir, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Glasgow.

Signed ..*R. Clarke*.....

All of which is true as the deponent shall answer to God.

Signed ..*James Finlay Langmuir*.....

Stipendiary Magistrate of  
the City of Glasgow and  
Justice of the Peace for  
the County of said City.

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R E S T R I C T E D

NORMAN E. CHURCHILL, after having been duly sworn, testified at Room 411, Dai-Ichi Building, Tokyo, as follows:

Q. Please give your name, rank, and serial number.

A. NORMAN E. CHURCHILL, 1st Lt., O-1327103.

Q. What is your organization and your duty with that organization?

A. Officer in charge of Recovered Personnel, A.G. Section, GHQ, Tokyo.

Q. When did you come to Japan and with what unit?

A. I arrived on 2 September 1945, attached to the 11th Corps.

Q. What was your duty when you arrived in Japan?

A. Recovering Allied prisoners-of-war.

Q. Where can we contact you for the next six months?

A. Recovered Personnel Section, AG-GHQ, Tokyo.

Q. Were you ever at the prisoner-of-war camps at Kamioka or Funatsu?

A. Yes, I have been to both.

Q. On what date?

A. September 3, 1945.

Q. Were there prisoners there at that time?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the location of these camps?

A. These camps are near the town of FUNATSU, about 70 miles north of Nagoya. Funatsu is located by a river and Kamioka is about 5 miles by road from Funatsu.

Q. Are these camps known by any other name?

A. Kamioka was also known as Nagoya Branch #1; Funatsu as Nagoya Branch #3.

Q. How many prisoners were at the camp on September 3, 1945 and what were their nationalities?

A. Kamioka had 594 POW's; Funatsu had 318. No accurate records are available as to their nationalities but Kamioka had approximately 200 Americans, 200 Dutch, and the remaining 194 were British. Funatsu had approximately 134 Americans and the remaining 184 were British.

Q. Please describe the conditions at these camps.

A. I will describe the FUNATSU camp (Nagoya Branch #3) first. It was bordered on one side by a very steep bank which provided a natural barrier against escape. That part not protected by the bank was surrounded by a fence about ten feet high.

The buildings were typically Japanese - frame and of flimsy construction - and afforded no protection against the extreme cold in such a high altitude in the mountains. One of the barracks, a building of one-story construction about 100 feet long, housed the hospital and warehouse, camp guards' and commandants' quarters, and latrine. Another building housed the kitchen and improvised shower. A third building of two-story construction, housed the majority of the prisoners.

The latrines were very unsanitary due to the lack of water for flushing and cleaning purposes. The commodes were cans placed below the floorboards and these had to be emptied each day or every-other day. The prisoners' quarters were filthy and were infested with vermin, fleas, lice, and rats. There were no beds and the prisoners had to sleep on mats placed on the floor.



R E S T R I C T E D

The so-called dispensary stock was very meager and inadequate. Supplies consisted entirely of salves and pills, with surgical instruments being non-existent. In my tour, I saw no heating facilities whatsoever. Bedding seemed plentiful at that time since each man had two or three blankets. Prisoners told me, however, that before the end of the war the supply was not so large, each man having only one blanket; some had two. The kitchen, which had only a dirt floor, was very unsanitary and badly in need of repair. Sanitation insofar as preparing food was concerned, was impossible due to the low water supply which did not permit the proper cleaning of cooking utensils.

*Guard post.*  
I saw one cell. It was located in the guards' quarters and was approximately 8 feet high, 6 feet long, and 4 feet wide. It had no heating or lighting facilities and due to the large cracks in the walls, it must have been very cold in there. I was told that the temperature sometimes drops as low as 45 degrees below zero. On the night that I slept at this camp, I had eight blankets and was still very cold and uncomfortable.

The men that I saw were in very poor physical condition and the sickness rate of both camps was the worst in the Nagoya area combined. On September 4, 1945, from the two camps, 29 hospital cases were taken by truck to Nagoya to be flown to Yokohama. One man had suffered frost-bite in both feet and due to lack of care all of his toes had been amputated. Many of them were suffering from malnutrition and beri-beri.

The prisoners' diet was very meager. At the end of the war, this diet had been supplemented with supplies that had been dropped by our airplanes. I received an invitation to eat but could not force myself to eat any of their food because it was prepared under such unsanitary conditions.

At the Kamioka (#1) Camp, conditions were very similar except that it was more crowded. In one room, 25' by 25', 60 Dutchmen were living. They had to sleep on shelves. This room would hardly accommodate twenty or twenty five men comfortably.

Kamioka had three barracks for the prisoners, one each for the Americans, British, and Dutch. There was a warehouse and a guard house, but I saw no cell block. Two of the barracks were 100' long and 30' wide of two-story construction, the third housed the Dutch. This camp was surrounded by a board fence about 10 feet high. The water supply, sanitation facilities, food conditions, and latrines were about the same as the Funatsu camp. Here, also, there were not sufficient medical supplies to take care of the men who were sick. From this camp came the man who had suffered from frost-bite of his feet and which I mentioned earlier. I personally saw this man and his condition.

- Q. Please explain the conditions at the work-sites.  
A. I did not see the interior of these sites but reports from POW's state that safety devices were unheard of and no precautions were taken to safe-guard anyone. Injuries were quite common. The men worked either in the smelter or the mines, those that were unable to work there were given jobs in the compound. The officers received 25 sen per day, the NCO's received 15 sen, and the Privates received 10 sen.
- Q. Do you know the names of the camp commandants?  
A. No, when I arrived all of the Japanese had left.
- Q. Were these camps located in rocky and mountainous terrain?  
A. Yes.

R E S T R I C T E D

- Q. What was the temperature on the night of September 3, 1945?  
A. I saw no thermometer but I should judge it to have been just about at freezing.
- Q. About the hospital cases that you mentioned being taken from the two camps on September 4th, what was the ratio for the respective camps?  
A. Of the twenty nine cases, six were from Kamioka (#1) and twenty-three from Funatsu (#3).
- Q. Is there anyone else in this theater who can witness to all of these conditions that you have described?  
A. Yes, Pfc. Kenneth F. PARPART. He is a member of Recovery Team #53 and is now in Manila.
- Q. Do you have anything further to add to your statement?  
A. No.

*Norman E. Churchill*  
NORMAN E. CHURCHILL

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)  
CITY OF TOKYO )

I, NORMAN E. CHURCHILL, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read and understood the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein, consisting of three (3) pages, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

*Norman E. Churchill*  
NORMAN E. CHURCHILL

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12<sup>TH</sup> day of DECEMBER, 1945.

*James B. Ammon 2d Lt. F.A.*  
JAMES B. AMMON, O-1185962, 2d Lt. FA,  
Investigating Officer  
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP.

C E R T I F I C A T E

We, JAMES B. AMMON, 2d Lt., FA, O-1185962, and SAMUEL E. WALTERS, 2d Lt., Inf., O-1332112, certify that on 12<sup>TH</sup> day of DECEMBER, 1945, personally appeared before us, NORMAN E. CHURCHILL, and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said NORMAN E. CHURCHILL read the same and affixed his signature thereto in our presence.

*James B. Ammon 2d Lt. F.A.*  
JAMES B. AMMON, 2d Lt., FA  
Investigating Officer  
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP.

*Samuel E. Walters 2d Lt. Inf.*  
SAMUEL E. WALTERS, 2d Lt., Inf.  
Investigating Officer  
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP.

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FOR THE WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department - War Department

United States of America

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In the matter of the Beatings  
of EARL THURMAN, STEVE VARGO,  
LeROY ROLAND, JOHN DiSERIO and  
SAM STEVENSON, USA, at Funatsu  
Prison Camp No. 1, near Nagoya,  
Japan

Perpetuation of Testimony of  
ROBERT VAUGHN CARTEE, Staff  
Sergeant, RA 6383466

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Taken at:

Greenville Army Air Base  
Greenville, South Carolina

Date:

10 December 1946

In the Presence of:

Theodore J. Hieatt, Major, AC,  
O-274061, 313th AAF Base Unit,  
Greenville Army Air Base

Reporter:

Paul S. Dodson, CAF 3  
Greenville Army Air Base

Questions by:

Major Theodore J. Hieatt

Q. State your name, rank, serial number and address.

A. Robert Vaughn Cartee, Staff Sergeant, RA 6383466, Squadron "A",  
313th AAF Base Unit, Greenville Army Air Base, Greenville, South  
Carolina.

Q. When did you return to the United States from overseas?

A. 21 October 1945.

Q. Were you a prisoner of war?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what places were you held, and state the approximate dates?

A. I was captured on Batjan April 1942. I remained a prisoner in the  
Philippines at Camp O'Donnel, Cabanatuan, Lipa Batanga and  
Bilibid. I left the Philippines 2 July 1944, arriving in  
Japan September 6, 1944. From there I was taken to Funatsu  
Camp No. 1, Nagoya area, where I was liberated September 9, 1945.

Q. Are you familiar with the circumstances of the beatings of  
Earl Thurman, Steve Vargo, LeRoy Roland, John DiSerio and  
Sam Stevenson, USA, which occurred at Funatsu Prison Camp No. 1?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you an eye-witness to any of these beatings?

A. Yes, sir.

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Robert Vaughn Cartee

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- Q. State what you know of your own knowledge, and what you saw, regarding the incident which occurred about June, 1945, when the following named men: Earl Thurman, Steve Vargo, LeRoy Roland, John DiSerio and Sam Stevenson, received severe beatings over some stolen cigaretts?
- A. I occupied the upper floor of my barracks when the incident happened and was aware that something was wrong when the entire camp was alerted and a "shake-down" search was made. The cigaretts that the Japanese alleged had been stolen were found near the bunk of the above-named men and they were marched from the building and taken out into the compound where they were severely beaten by the guards. This beating took place outside of the barracks and in full view of those of us who were standing at the windows.
- Q. Did you see these men being beaten?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Do you know, or could you recognize, any of the guards who took part in this beating?
- A. Yes, sir. One of them was known to us as "Little Napoleon", or Tanaka who later changed his name to Shimizu, and he took part in the beatings. A Japanese who was known to us as "Clark Gable", or Yamanaka, also took part in the beatings. A guard known to us as "Nigger", or Hori, was also one of the Japanese guards who took part in the beatings. A Japanese guard known to us as "Club Happy" also took part in the beatings. A Japanese guard known to us as "Quartermaster" also took part in the beatings.
- Q. Do you know the Japanese name of the guard whom you referred to above as "Club Happy"?
- A. No, sir, I don't remember.
- Q. Do you know the Japanese name of the guard whom you referred to above as "Quartermaster"?
- A. No, sir, I don't know his Japanese name.
- Q. Do you think you could recognize and identify any of these guards who participated in this beating?
- A. Yes, sir, I could identify all of them.
- Q. Sergeant Cartee, I hand you a photograph with the name covered and ask you if you can identify it as the photograph of one of the persons who took part in the beating of Thurman, Vargo, Roland, DiSerio and Stevenson?
- A. Yes, sir, he was known to us as "Little Napoleon" whose Japanese name was Tanaka which he later changed to Shimizu.
- Q. What is his general description?
- A. He was rather short for a Japanese, very muscular, between twenty and thirty years of age, wore short cropped hair, thick lipped, slightly flat nose, and he had a bullet wound on one arm but I don't recall which arm.
- Q. Was he a soldier or civilian guard?
- A. I think he was a soldier as he wore a uniform.

*Robert Vaughten Cartee*

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Q. Did you see him beating any of the men mentioned above?

A. Yes, sir, I did.

Q. Do you know which of the men mentioned above he beat?

A. He beat all of them. They were lined up and since he was the number one guard he went down the line and beat each one of them followed by the other guards in turn.

Q. What did he beat them with?

A. He beat them with his fists and a wooden club.

Q. Sergeant Cartee, I uncover the name on this photograph showing the name of Shimizu Shigeji and will ask you if this is the same person that you referred to as "Little Napoleon", or "Tanaka" or "Shimizu" in your answer to the questions above?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is he one of the Japanese guards who participated in the beating of Thurman, Vargo, Roland, DiSerio and Stevenson?

A. Yes, sir, he is.

Q. Sergeant Cartee, I hand you this photograph with the name covered and ask you if you can identify it as a photograph of one of the persons who took part in the beating of Thurman, Vargo, Roland, DiSerio and Stevenson?

A. Yes, sir, he was known to us as "Clark Gable".

Q. Will you give me as good a discription as you can of the guard known to the prisoners as "Clark Gable"?

A. He was of average height for a Japanese, his features were a little unusual for a Japanese, so that we nick-named him "Clark Gable" as he was rather good looking for a Japanese. His age appeared to be between twenty and thirty. His nose was slightly flat.

Q. Did you see him beat Thurman, Vargo, Roland, DiSerio and Stevenson?

A. I did.

Q. How did he beat them?

A. He beat them with his fists and with a club. He went down the line following "Little Napoleon" and beat each one of them in the same manner as "Little Napoleon" did.

Q. Sergeant Cartee, I uncover the name on this photograph showing the name of Yamanaka, Takanori No. 624; is this the same person that you referred to as "Clark Gable", or Yamanaka, and whom you saw participating in the beating mentioned above?

A. Yes, sir, it is.

Q. Sergeant Cartee, I hand you this photograph with the name covered and ask you if you can identify it as the photograph of one of the

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*Robert Vargha Cartee*

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Japanese guards who took part in the beating of Thurman, Vargo, Roland, DiSerio and Stevenson?

A. Yes, sir, he was. He was known to us as "Nigger".

Q. Do you know his Japanese name?

A. Hori.

Q. Will you give as good a description as you can of Hori who was known to the prisoners as "Nigger"?

A. He was of average height for a Japanese, wore his hair Crew Cut, he has a flat nose, his lips were thick negroid type, eyes not very slanting and he appeared to be between thirty and thirty five years of age. He had an impairment of one arm caused I believe by a wound.

Q. Did you see Hori or "Nigger" beat Thurman, Vargo, Rowland, DiSerio and Stevenson?

A. Yes, sir, I did.

Q. How did he beat them?

A. He removed one of his shoes and he went down the line beating each man in the face with the sole of his shoe to such an extent that each man's face was lacerated so much that he was unable to shave for two or three weeks.

Q. Sergeant Cartee, I uncover the name on this photograph showing the name of Hori Yoshio No. 542; is this the same person that you refer to as "Nigger" and whom you saw beating Thurman, Vargo, Roland, DiSerio and Stevenson?

A. Yes, sir, it is.

Q. Sergeant Cartee, I hand you this photograph with the name covered and ask you if it is one of the persons who took part in the beating of Thurman, Vargo, Roland, DiSerio and Stevenson?

A. Yes, sir, he was known to us as "Club Happy"?

Q. Do you know his Japanese name?

A. I believe his name was Tanaka.

Q. Is this the same person referred to by you before as "Tanaka" or "Shimizu"?

A. No, it is a different person.

Q. Is this the same person referred to by you above as "Club Happy" and the same person whom you saw beating Thurman, Vargo, Roland, DiSerio and Stevenson?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Sergeant Cartee, will you give me as good a description of the guard known to you as "Club Happy" as you can?

A. He was average height for a Japanese, closely cropped hair, his face was slightly puffed, pug nose almost flat, lips thick negroid type; blank vacant look on his face at all times.

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Q. I uncover the name on this photograph showing the name of Tanaka, Tokuichi; is this the same person you referred to above as "Club Happy" whom you saw beating Thurman, Vargo, Roland, DiSerio and Stevenson?

A. Yes, sir, it is.

Q. How did he beat Thurman, Vargo, Roland, DiSerio and Stevenson?

A. In the same manner as the other guards did, with his fists and club.

Q. Sergeant Cartee, I hand you this photograph with the name covered and ask you if it is one of the persons who took part in the beating of Thurman, Vargo, Roland, DiSerio and Stevenson?

A. Yes, sir, it is. He was known to us as "Quartermaster".

Q. Do you know his Japanese name?

A. No, sir.

Q. Is this the same person referred to by you above as "Quartermaster" and the same person whom you saw beating Thurman, Vargo, Roland, DiSerio and Stevenson?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Sergeant Cartee, will you give me as good a description of the guard known to you as "Quartermaster" as you can?

A. He was short for a Japanese, medium build, eyes were not very slanting, he had a stupid look, blank stare on his face at all times. He had a high forehead with receding hair line. He wore a crew hair cut. He had a peculiarity of speech best described as blubbering speech. His age looked to be between thirty and forty years.

Q. I uncover the name on this photograph showing the name of Kamiyasumiba, Ryotatatsu, Bo. 151; is this the same person you refer to as "Quartermaster" when you saw beating Thurman, Vargo, Roland, DiSerio and Stevenson?

A. Yes, it is.

Q. How did he beat them?

A. He removed one of his shoes in the same manner as the guard "Nigger" did and went down the line beating each man in the face with the sole of his shoe.

Q. Sergeant Cartee, did you see all of the Japanese guards mentioned above beat Thurman, Vargo, Roland, DiSerio and Stevenson?

A. Yes, sir, I did.

Q. Did you see the condition of these men after this beating occurred?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you describe what that condition was?

A. Their faces were swollen and lacerated and all of them required medical attention from the medical officer of our camp, Captain Keeley.

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Robert Vaughn Cartee

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- Q. About how long did this beating continue?
- A. They were beaten about one half hour each day for about three days. This beating lasted about thirty minutes each day over a period of about three days.
- Q. About what month and year did this occur?
- A. It was around June 1945.
- Q. Do you know anyone else who has personal knowledge of these beatings?
- A. Yes, sir, the medical officer Captain James Keeley and the American Commander Captain Wayne Lyle.

State of South Carolina    |  
                                  |    ss  
County of Greenville       |

I, Robert Vaughn Cartee, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Robert Vaughn Cartee  
ROBERT VAUGHN CARTEE, Staff Sergeant RA 6383466

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 10th day of December 1946.

Theodore J. Heatt  
THEODORE J. HEATT, Major, A.C.  
Summary Court Officer.

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Classification changed from "CONFIDENTIAL" to "RESTRICTED" by order of the Secretary of WAR by C. G. Muzzy CWO, USA

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STATEMENT OF ROBERT VAUGHN CARTEE, STAFF SERGEANT, UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE, SERIAL NO. 6 383 466, 452ND AIR SERVICE CORPS HQS AND BASE SERVICE SQUADRON, GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

1. I went overseas February 1937 and returned to the United States 21 October 1945. I was captured on Bataan, Philippine Islands, on 9 April 1942 by a Japanese Ground Unit, the name of which is unknown to me. I was held at Camp O'Donell, P.I., until about 28 June 1942, and from there transferred to Cabanatuan #1, P.I., staying there until I entered a prison camp on HONSHU ISLAND, JAPAN, known as FUNATSU #1, NAGOYA AREA until liberated September 6, 1945.

2. The Camp Commanders at the Camp in JAPAN, the names of which I do not recall, were nicknamed "GLASSEYE", "SNAKEEYES" and "LITTLE NAPOLEON". The Sergeant Major in this Camp was a Jap whose name I do not recall other than we called him at times "GLENN CUNNINGHAM" due to his athletic ability. The Guards whose names I will later state were alternated in our Camp for a period of about two weeks.

3. One incident so vividly was in the case of Private MANN, member of the 60th Coast Artillery on CORREGIDOR, P.I. MANN attempted to escape from this Camp around the middle of July, 1945. The Guards as well as the Civilian Guards of the Mining Camp in this area formed searching parties and located him four days later. Upon returning, MANN to Camp, he was beaten and was in such an exhausted physical condition that he was unable to walk. They kept MANN in their small Guardhouse inside of our Prison Camp area, putting him on one-quarter rations which was a cup of water a day and the rice ration of about one teacup a day. Each Guard at an interval of about two hours would take turns going into the Guardhouse and beat MANN with anything which they had, usually a wide leather belt, wooden swords, bayonets, and rifles. This practice was kept up for twelve days and MANN's screams of pain kept the entire Camp awake during the nights until he finally succumbed to the treatment. I myself was on the detail that took MANN's body to the crematory in that area and there his remains were cremated.

4. The names of the Guards in the Camp I do not know except the nicknames we gave them. One especially, who was acting in the capacity of Quartermaster and one was acting as Supply Sergeant. We called one "FOXY" and the other "CLARK GABLE" due to his extraordinary or rather his odd looks, other than the average JAP. These two guards looted not only the rations which were brought into Camp for American POW consumption but they looted the RED CROSS supplies as well. The two Guard took

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STATEMENT OF ROBERT VAUGHN CARTEE, STAFF SERGEANT, UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE, SERIAL NO. 6 383 466, 452ND AIR SERVICE CORPS HQS AND BASE SERVICE SQUADRON, GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA.

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exceptional pride in beating up every American POW in Camp.

5. We maintained a Fire Guard over the American barracks, a low two story wooden structure, which was poorly ventilated and poorly heated. These Guards would inspect this so-called American fire guard and if they caught a man sitting down or lying down trying to sleep, they would beat the man unmercifully. This Guard was unnecessary but was forced on by the Camp Commander as a precaution, so he said.

6. In the Mine which we worked, we had Civilian Guards and Overseers. One of these Overseers name was FUGAIROY, nicknamed "CHESTY". Another was named EMASTAR, nicknamed "SMOKEY JOE". Another named TAKIMOTO, nicknamed "SHORTY". These Civilian Guards enforced severe rules and upon the slightest infringement of rules would not merely beat up the one man but the entire working crew, sometimes consisting of 20 to 30 men.

7. Another form of torture put upon us by the Camp Guards for a minor incident, which was reported by the Mine Civilian Guards, would be to disrobe us, tie our hands behind us and cause us to kneel upon the rungs of the ladder placed at the side of the building at approximately 45° angle, sometimes in this position for as long as six hours. This was extremely uncomfortable due to snow being sometimes four to six feet deep and temperature of approximately 22° below.

8. Another pet peeve which the Civilian Guards caused us to undergo would be to dig a grave close to where we were working. If we worked well we were permitted to cover up the grave upon returning to Camp at the termination of the days work.

9. TAKISHITI or "SQUIRREL FACE" was the outstanding cruel Guard which we had. I personally saw him beat aforementioned Private MANN into unconsciousness. One day during our rest period at Camp at which time MANN was brought to the Guardhouse and taken to our latrine to relieve himself, the aforementioned Guard caused MANN to stop in front of the rest of the POWs and there as a showoff took off his rifle belt or cartridge belt about two inches wide and there he beat MANN until he was bloody from head to foot. His back was cut practically to shreds. I personally know that MANN did not receive any medical treatment for such wounds inflicted by said TAKISHITI.

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STATEMENT OF ROBERT VAUGHN CARTEE, STAFF SERGEANT, UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE, SERIAL NO. 6 383 466, 452ND AIR SERVICE CORPS HQS AND BASE SERVICE SQUADRON, GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA.

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10. One, Private K. C. JONES, 31st Infantry, on the night of about the middle of January, 1945, was supposed to be on fireguard. Said Guard "CLARK GABLE" inspected the fireguard to see if he was alert. He found K. C. JONES lying down in his allotted bed space asleep. He beat JONES unmerciful with his bayonet and steel end of his scabbard. After beating JONES down to his knees, the Guard continued to pull him up on his feet, knocking him down 8 or 10 times. Until he knocked JONES down a flight of steps, consisting of approximately 42 steps, JONES was taken into the small structure building called the hospital and there administered medical treatment by the American doctor in our Camp.

11. One, Private STERNER, formerly Service Company, 31st Infantry, attempted to steal some rice while at work in the mine. He was discovered by FUKAIROY or "CHESTY" and there unmercifully beaten. STERNER received numerous other beatings from our Camp Guards. He was however put in the American Hospital in our Camp but as a result of beatings and starvation by the Japanese, STERNER died in March, 1945.

12. One, Johnny KEKESEO, 19th Air Base Sqdn, Nichols Field, a POW in our Camp, also stole a Japanese Mess Kit while working in the Mine and he was discovered by the Japanese whom we called "SHORTY". "SHORTY" caused KEKESEO to lie down on the small gauge tracks upon which the ore cars were rolled. While KEKESEO was in a prostrate condition upon the rails, his chest on one rail and his leg across the other, the Jap Guard caused a heavily loaded ore car to run over Private KEKESEO, crushing four of his ribs and breaking one leg. KEKESEO died in April of 1945 as a result of the aforementioned treatment.

13. One, Private McMANN, former member of "B" Battery, 60th Coast Artillery, while attempting to move a heavy ore car while working in the mine could not move the car, so as to satisfy said "SMOKEY JOE" or EMASTAR, the Jap Civilian Guard in the mine; as a result of the unsatisfactory work, the Jap Guard caused McMANN to be put on top of the ore car. Then, he the Jap Guard pushed the ore car down the tracks and dumped the ore which weighed approximately three thousand pounds into the allotted bin for the ore, McMANN going into the bin with the ore. McMANN was suffocated as a result of being covered up by the ore but was later administered artificial respiration and returned to Camp where he was admitted to the Hospital. He later died as result of treatment of Japanese Guards. This incident took place, June, 1945.

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STATEMENT OF ROBERT VAUGHN CARTEE, STAFF SERGEANT, UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE, SERIAL NO. 6 383 466, 452ND AIR SERVICE CORPS HQS AND BASE SERVICE SQUADRON, GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

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14. Captain LILES whose home is in Clinton, Oklahoma, was the American Commanding Officer of the Camp. He may verify the above statements.

*Robert Vaughn Cartee*

ROBERT VAUGHN CARTEE, S/SGT, AUS.

It is believed that the Guard nicknamed "CLARK GABLE" was named ISIOIKA.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 17th day of August 1946.

*W. J. Carpenter*

Contact Representative

**"Authority: Form 4505 Rev."**

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

W A R D E P A R T M E N T

Judge Advocate General's Department

United States of America

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IN THE MATTER OF THE BEATING AND )  
KILLING OF PRIVATE MANN OF THE COAST )  
ARTILLERY AT FANATSU, JAPAN )  
IN EARLY 1944 )

Deposition of FRANK J. BURNS  
Cpl ASN 20918025

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Taken at : Letterman General Hospital  
Presidio of San Francisco, California

Date : 27 September 1945

In the Presence of : Chester E. Ollison  
Agent, SIC, CD, NSC

Questions by : Chester E. Ollison  
Agent, SIC, CD, NSC

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

#16

K-41  
J.P.P.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Q What is your name, age, rank and serial number, and permanent home address?

A My name is Frank J. Burns. I am twenty-three years old, a corporal, and my permanent home address is 480 Osgood Street, Long Beach, California.

Q On what dates were you inducted, sent overseas, and returned from overseas?

A I was inducted into the Army on 1 February 1941, went overseas to the Philippine Islands in August 1941, and returned to the United States from Japan on 25 September 1945.

Q Were you ever a PW of any of the Axis powers?

A Yes, I was a prisoner of war of the Japanese.

Q State the organization with which you were serving at the time of your capture, and when, where, and by whom you were taken into custody, or otherwise made a PW or an internee.

A I was a member of the 194th Tank Battalion - a tank gunner, and I was captured by the Japanese at Bataan, Philippine Islands, on 9 April 1942.

Q Where were you kept and what were your movements while you were in such custody?

A After I was captured at Bataan in April 1942, I was taken to Camp O'Donnell, Philippine Islands, where I remained from 9 April 1942 until May 1942. I was then returned to Bataan and stayed there for one and a half months. From there I was taken to Cabanatuan No.1 and held prisoner for five months. I was then transferred to Bilibid Prison, where I remained for one year. From Bilibid I went to Camp Murphy, which is at Queson, Philippine Islands, and was held prisoner there for six months. I do not remember the exact dates I was held prisoner in any of these camps.

From Camp Murphy I was taken to Neilson Field, Philippine Islands, and stayed there six months; then I was transported by steamer to a prison camp at Fanatsu, Japan, and was held prisoner there from 4 September 1944 to 3 July 1945, and was finally transferred to a prison camp at Toyama, Japan, and held there for one month, when I was liberated.

Q Were you an eye-witness to any illegal conduct, either by way of omission or commission, on the part of Axis nationals or soldiers which resulted in the death or serious injury of any American national?

C O N F I D E N T I A L

A Yes, I was a witness to the torture and beating of Private Mann, a member of the Coast Artillery, by the Japanese guard at Fanatsu Prison Camp, Japan, during my eleven months' imprisonment there in 1944.

Q Describe in detail the conduct which you believe to be illegal, giving particulars as to the nature thereof, the name and identification of the victim and of the accused.

A Private Mann was a prisoner of the Japanese at Fanatsu, Japan, during my imprisonment there and had attempted to escape from that prison. He was caught by the Japanese guard of that camp and subsequently beaten every day and night for a two-week period. What I mean by that is that he was beaten twenty-four hours of the day and night for two weeks. I saw him become so weak from such treatment that he was only able to eat one to two teaspoons of rice a day that had to be given to him with a spoon. On several occasions during his treatment he was placed over a warm charcoal fire pit with fire beneath it being fanned by the Japanese while he was held. During the evenings when it was cold, he also was taken out to the water tanks at the camp which were continually running over with surplus water freezing cold and was placed thereunder for hours upon hours and subjected to the cold water treatment. I heard that poor fellow screech and wail and moan day and night for two weeks. Of course, he was seriously injured as a result of this treatment - lost all his strength and almost all his weight. I left this prison camp and was transferred to Toyama, Japan, three days before he died; I was subsequently told by Corporal Scott, of the Coast Artillery, whose residence address I do not know, that Private Mann died three days after I left Camp Fanatsu.

I recall now that I was a prisoner at Fanatsu from 4 September 1944 to August 1944. During this time I, too, was subjected to several beatings and other rough treatment from the Japanese. On one occasion I was beaten for stealing some rice, but on all other occasions my beatings were administered because I angered the Japanese when I told them that the Americans would soon be over the camp to blast it to pieces. There were about 250 American

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

prisoners of war at this camp while I was stationed there, and all of them at one time or another suffered beatings at the hands of the Japanese guards for no justifiable reasons.

Q Do you know the name of, or can you describe any distinguishing characteristics of the commanding officer of the camp, or other officers or officials responsible for the actions of the person guilty of such conduct?

A The only Japanese soldier whose name I know at this camp is Sotcho (phonetic) Yamasacki. He was the one who engineered or ordered most of the beatings which were inflicted upon the prisoners. He was directly in charge of the camp.

There was also a Japanese lieutenant who was over him, but I do not know his name and never knew anybody that did know it.

Q Do you have, or know the location of any physical evidence, such as photographs, relating to this incident?

A No, I do not.

Q Do you know the name of or can you identify any other eye-witnesses to this incident?

A The only eye-witnesses to the incident which I have just related other than myself that I can recall at this time are Captain Lyle, who was with the Philippine Army. I can not give any other information concerning his residence or present whereabouts; Corporal Scott, 69th Coast Artillery, also witnessed this incident and could probably give much more detail concerning it.

Q Does the testimony you have given herein cover all the pertinent details of this incident which you are able to remember?

A Yes, I believe that is all I can tell about that incident at this time. Anything that might be said about the torture of Private Mann could not be exaggerated; he suffered a terrible death.

*Frank J. Burns*  
FRANK BURNS  
Cpl ASN 20918025



IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES  
AND IN THE MATTER OF THE ILL-TREATMENT OF  
PRISONERS OF WAR AT FUNATSU PRISONER  
OF WAR CAMP BETWEEN JULY 1944 AND AUGUST 1945

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FS-401

A F F I D A V I T

I, Henry BLAKE, with permanent address at 15 Barnton Street, Stirling, c/o Morrison, make oath and say as follows:-

1. Whilst serving as a Private in the 2nd Battalion Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders I was taken prisoner by the Japanese at Singapore on 15th February, 1942, and after spending various periods of captivity at prisoner of war camps in Singapore and Siam, I was sent to Japan in May, 1944. I arrived at Funatsu Camp in June, 1944, and remained in this camp as a prisoner of war until the cessation of hostilities with Japan.

2. There is now produced and shown to me a folder of photographs marked Exhibit "A" containing 7 photographs of Japanese bearing Nos. 1 to 7 respectively.

(a) I recognise No. 1 of these photographs as that of a Guard who was known by the nickname "The Bull" and who was permanently on the staff at Funatsu Camp. He was a brutal type and frequently kicked the prisoners of war. On two or three occasions I, personally, was kicked by him for not saluting or not getting out of his way in time. In July, 1945, three American prisoners of war had been caught stealing a handful of rice from a store near to the factory where they were employed. "The Bull" made the three prisoners strip naked, climb up a ladder and kneel on the rungs of the ladder. The men had to remain in that position for five or six hours. While they were on the ladder he took a split bamboo cane and struck them on the legs, above the knees, until the skin lifted. They were then put into the guard room.

(b) I recognise No. 2 of the photographs as that of Sergeant YAMASAKI, who was Guncha in charge of the camp. He was the most brutal of the Japanese at this camp.

About January, 1945, I was in a working party about to leave camp, and was being paraded near to the camp office, when I saw an American prisoner of war being brutally beaten by YAMASAKI in the office. He was assaulting the man with a steel rod. This treatment went on for six or seven minutes. We were marched away while the prisoner was still being beaten up. On returning to the camp, I saw the prisoner being carried from the guard room to the hospital.

About six weeks before Japan capitulated, an American prisoner named MANN attempted an escape. He was brought to the camp by two civilian police after being away for 36 hours. He was bleeding when he was brought in. Lieutenant FURUSHIMA struck him on the head with a stool immediately he was brought in. The Lieutenant left soon afterwards, and YAMASAKI was in charge. On two nights I saw MANN being taken from the guard room to a water tank situated outside the camp gates, where he was/

was tied to the wooden structure holding up the tank. His hands were strapped above his head. YAMASAKI and others then beat him with sticks until he appeared to become unconscious. His flesh was black and blue because of this treatment. While I can speak to seeing YAMASAKI beating MANN, I cannot give the names of the others involved. On several mornings I heard MANN screaming in the guard room as if he were being beaten up. After fifteen days he died. I saw his body being brought out and being put into a box.

YAMASAKI took a leading part in all brutalities inflicted on MANN.

In April or May, 1945, an American Soldier, Private ROLAND, broke into the camp stores and stole a quantity of cigarettes. Immediately after the theft was discovered, a search was made of the camp and this soldier was found to be in possession of the stolen cigarettes. The whole camp was paraded, approximately 150 Americans and 205 British Soldiers, and ROLAND was paraded in front of the Soldiers, without any covering on the upper part of his body. YAMASAKI took off his belt and gave it to the first American Soldier in the line, and instructed him to strike ROLAND on the back with the belt. The belt was then passed to all the American Soldiers, and each man struck a blow at ROLAND. When it came to the British Soldiers, Lieutenant ORROCK approached YAMASAKI and told him that the British Soldiers would not inflict any punishment on ROLAND. YAMASAKI then struck ORROCK several blows on the face with his fist, and the British Soldiers were returned to their billets.

(c) I recognise No.3 of the photographs as that of the medical sergeant at Fumatsu Camp. I do not know his name. On many occasions I have been kicked by him, and I think every other prisoner in the camp had similar treatment. He was the most feared man in camp. He only allowed our medical officer CHRISTISSON a certain number of men to remain off duty sick at one time. This resulted, on many occasions, in the medical officer having to put men to work who were unfit. One man, Sapper GUNTRIP, was obviously very ill yet he was sent to work at the factory, and he collapsed at work and died. Several other prisoners, to my knowledge, died because they were physically unfit to undertake the work which they were forced to do in spite of their physical condition.

(d) I recognise No.4 of these photographs as that of the camp store man. I do not know his name. I found him reasonably fair in his dealings with the prisoners.

(e) I recognise No.5 of these photographs as that of a camp guard. I do not know his name. Apart from seeing him occasionally kicking the prisoners, I cannot say anything more about him.

(f) I recognise No.6 of these photographs as that of a civilian guard at the camp. I do not know his name, and cannot say anything against him.

(g)/

(g) I recognise No.7 of these photographs as that of a civilian guard at the camp. I do not know his name, and cannot say anything against him.

(h) About the end of 1944, an American Private named PRIEST, who was said to have wandered out of the camp, was lying in the guard room. The Japanese Guards said that he was confined to the guard room without protection from the cold. I later saw him crippling about the camp. His toes had been amputated in hospital by that time. It was well known in the camp that his toes were amputated as a result of frost bite received while in the guard room.

(i) I had knowledge of two American Privates being caught stealing Red Cross supplies, and that, as a result of being detained in the guard room without adequate protection from the cold, both men lost toes through frost bite. I do not know who was responsible for them being in the guard room under these conditions.

SWORN by the above-named Henry BLAKE )  
at Police Headquarters, STIRLING, )  
this Thirty-first day of January, )  
1947. )

*Henry Blake*.....

BEFORE ME

*Robert Mackenzie*.....

Justice of the Peace  
for the County of Stirling.

3 October 1946

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT OF SGT ARTHUR J. BARTHOLF.

On September 1944, I witnessed the death of Cpl. Weeks, aboard a prison ship. I do not remember the name of this ship, but it was once a British freighter. Additional information on this incident was given on my previous statement.

Around May 1945, Pfc. Robert Mann died at the lower prison camp, Fanatsu due to his being beat to death by the Japanese. Additional information on this incident was given on my previous statement.

In February 1945, Martin, an enlisted man was injured in a foundry; his legs were burned, but the Japanese made him work all night without medical treatment, and they beat him because he couldn't work. The next morning he was put in the hospital and was given 5 days quarters, but it was too late, because gangrene had set in his legs and he died. The cause of his death was due to not receiving medical treatment when he needed it, and the severe beating he received from the Japanese.

Between December 1944 and February 1945 I witnessed the deaths of Pfc, Moe Ruthburg, Robert McDaniels, Blackie Hanna, a fellow by the name of Kekeso, and one by the name of Sterner. These fellows altered the clothing that the Japs gave them in order to make them warmer. One day when there was a shake down, the Japanese saw what the boys had done to the clothing, and lined them up and beat them and put them in the guard house. They kept them in the guard house from two to five days. It was sub-zero weather, and they stripped them of their clothing, and the rations consisted of about 100 grams of corn barley a day. It was a matter of time before these men died, with the direct cause being the treatment they received from the Japanese.

On November 1944, I witnessed the death of Salty Gravnor, an old army man about 52 years of age. He was put on too heavy work taking into consideration his age, and the fact that he was suffering from beri beri and couldn't do the work and every time he fell, he was beaten. These facts consequently lead to his death.

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On 10 April 1942, after the surrender of Bataan, Captain Spiegler, who was Communications Officer at Little Bagio, Bataan, tried to conceal a watch on his person in order to be able to keep it, but the Japanese during the shake down found it, and also found some Japanese currency on three Sergeants. Capt. Spiegler and the three Sergeants were pulled out of the line and taken over to a rice patty. They made two of the Sergeants dig their own graves, and bayoneted them into the graves; they then shot Capt. Spiegler. This was witnessed by me.

*Arthur J. Bartholf*  
ARTHUR J. BARTHOLF, SGT.  
ASN 6577840

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of November 1946  
at Army Air Base, Great Falls, Montana.

*William T. Stephens*  
WILLIAM T. STEPHENS  
Captain, Air Corps  
Adjutant

Interviewed by 1st Lt. H. B. Kinison.

*Na-4*

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BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF TANAKA, Akiyoshi

Domicile: No. 14-6, Kawaguchi-Osugi-Mura, Nagaoka-Gun,  
Kochi-Ken.  
Present Address: No. 1,037, Tachikawakamimyo, Osugi-Mura, Nagaoka-Gun,  
Kochi-Ken.  
Date of Birth: 18 Aug. 1908.

Biographical History:

10 Apr. 1915; Entered Osugi-Mura, Kawaguchi Primary School.

28 Mar. 1921: Graduated from the same school.

From Apr. 1921; Engaged in agriculture in the domicile.  
to Apr. 1935;

10 May 1935; Employed Shimokawa Mine of Nippon Mining Co. as  
a miner.

Note: Above had been received at Legal Section  
Tanaka enclosed May 1937; Transferred to Ishiwara Mine, Mie-Ken.

Jul. 1938; Transferred to Mitsubishi Mine.

Sep. 1938; Returned to Ishiwara Mine.

Apr. 1943; Promoted to the foreman of Miners.

Dec. 1947; Engaged in agriculture in present address till now.

No relation to the military service.

Note; The above statement is based on his own words.

From 1 Jul. 1944; Engaged in the Branch Office of "Iruka" POW  
to 15 Aug. 1945; Branch Camp as a warder.  
(This is based on the Register in custody  
of authorities concerned)

Enclosure to C.L.O.No

9374  
(PD)

TANAKA, Akiyoshi.

Born 18 August 1908

Permanent Domicile. No. 146, Kawaguchi, Osugi-mura, Nagoaka-gun, Kochi-ken.

1. Finished primary school in 1921.
2. Farmed at his native place until November 1935.
3. Became operative at Nippon Industrial Corp in 1935.
4. Worked as a miner in Kishu mines from May 1938 until July 1939.
5. Left job in July 1939 Reason unknown.
6. Resumed job as a miner on July 1, 1944 teaching PW's how to drill, until end of War.
7. Resigned at own request March 16, 1946.

While at work he lived at Kishu mine dormitory, Mil - ken, Minami-Muro-gun, Iruka - mura.

Mr. Robbins the above information is from the ISHIHARA records. He was not a guard at Iruka.

I will call you Monday.

Note: Above hand carried by Mr. Endo, an investigator from Capt Lynn at Osaka. Received at Legal Section Saturday 8 November 1947. Front and side pictures of Tanaka enclosed.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT  
CENTRAL LIAISON OFFICE

HQ. SCAP  
DEC 23 1947  
000.5  
AGO RECORDS

TO : GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER  
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Information on Register Relative to TANAKA,  
Akiyoshi.

C.L.O. No. 9709(PD)

20 December 1947

1. Reference: Legal Section's Check Sheet No. 13877 LS-Z  
dated 16 December 1947, subject: "Request for Information."

2. The First Demobilization Bureau reports as follows:

a. The name of the register referred to in Paragraph 2 of the reference Check Sheet is "NAGOYA-FURYO-SHUYOJO SHOKUIN OYOBİ KANKEI-SHA MEIBO" (The List of member of and persons concerned with NAGOYA POW Camp). This register was compiled by TOKAI Demobilization Control Office after the termination of the war, and sent to the First Demobilization Bureau when the register was completed.

b. This register is presently kept by the Legal Investigation Division of the First Demobilization Bureau and ISHIHARA Industries, Ltd. does not keep it.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

